

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XL.....NO. 138

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue.—AMY BROWN, at 8 P. M.; Miss Nelson, at 9 P. M.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
Fourth street, near Sixth avenue.—RENATA DI FRANCIA, at 8 P. M.; Miss Nelson, at 9 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Broadway, corner of Twenty-ninth street.—NEGRON MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.; Miss Nelson, at 9 P. M.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
Fourth street, between Second and Third avenues.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; Miss Nelson, at 9 P. M.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway—ROAD TO RUIN, at 8 P. M.; Miss Nelson, at 9 P. M.

BOVEY OPERA HOUSE.
No. 201 Bowery.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; Miss Nelson, at 9 P. M.

WOODS MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner of Thirtieth street.—THE SOLDIER'S RETURN, at 8 P. M.; Miss Nelson, at 9 P. M.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
No. 514 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; Miss Nelson, at 9 P. M.

GERMANIA THEATRE.
Fourth street.—FALSCH BIEDERMANN, at 8 P. M.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.
West Fourteenth street.—Open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE.
Park avenue.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; Miss Nelson, at 9 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
No. 524 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; Miss Nelson, at 9 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Twenty-ninth street and Broadway.—THE BIG BO-NANZA, at 8 P. M.; Miss Nelson, at 9 P. M.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
No. 383 Broadway.—FEMALE BATHERS, at 8 P. M.

ROBINSON HALL.
West Twentieth street.—THE QUIET FAMILY, at 8 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 3, 1875.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be clear and warmer.

THE BLOCKADE OF THE coasts of the Carlist provinces has been re-established.

THE ANSWER OF BELGIUM to the last note from Germany is pacific, and does not enter fully into the merits of the point in dispute. Belgium is as inclined to be diplomatic as Prussia is to be peremptory.

THE SITUATION AT ALBANY, which resembles in many particulars the situation at Donnybrook Fair, is described by an Albany correspondent. Mr. Green has his lobby in array of battle, and the boys will soon have a lively time.

THE BEECHER-TILDEN CASE.—This is the eighty-first day of the Brooklyn trial, and we see the beginning of the end. This week the rebuttal testimony for the plaintiff will be offered, and his friends claim that it will refute much to which the defendant has sworn. What Mr. Bowen's feelings are may be inferred from our Chicago correspondence. His testimony is expected by the public.

THE REV. MR. GLENDENING, of unhappy notoriety, preached yesterday in the church at Jersey City from which he was suspended by the Presbytery. The death of poor Mary Pomeroy did not seem to affect the reverend gentleman, and some trouble was feared from the indignation of the citizens. He is now in open defiance to his Church as well as to the community.

MR. BEECHER AND HIS CHURCH.—It is certainly a triumph for Mr. Beecher that yesterday more than one hundred persons were received as members of his church. At a time when he stands accused of crime it must gratify him to find so many believers in his innocence. These hundred new members of Plymouth church represent a large portion of the community which has not lost faith in him and will not lose it, no matter who may be the witnesses or what the testimony against him.

THE PULPIT.—Some of the sermons preached yesterday were more than usually interesting, as they dealt with questions that have recently agitated the religious world. The discussion of the relative merits of Protestantism and Catholicism by Mr. Frothingham at the Masonic Temple was remarkable for its boldness and ability and the extreme views which this clergyman, who hangs upon the very verge of the Christian Church, seems always anxious to advance. Catholic influence, in respect to the public schools, was the subject of inquiry by the Rev. Oscar Hugo, a Hungarian, who took strong ground against the Pope, the Jesuits and the rest of that fraternity. Professor Macloskie, of Princeton College, lectured upon the Moody and Sankey revival, and gave the weight of his personal testimony in its favor. The Rev. Mr. Hepworth preached a very eloquent discourse upon the atonement, rich in thought and poetic description. The Rev. Mr. Chapin pointed out the way to attain to righteousness, and Mr. Beecher explained the following of God in love. These and other sermons are reported in our columns to-day.

The Mecklenburg Declaration—A Historical "Hornet's Nest."

The interesting letter of our correspondent at Raleigh, which we print this morning, betokens the heat and zeal with which the controversy about to be waged will be conducted, at least on the North Carolina side. To doubt the genuineness of the document in question gives such offence that residents who believe it apocryphal dare not say so openly, lest they be injured in their business and put under a ban of social ostracism. Instances of this local intolerance are related by our correspondent, who states that some of the best informed men in the State have no faith in the document. This is one of the disputed points in our Revolutionary history which must be settled in connection with the approaching centennial celebration at Charlotte. But it must be settled by argument, not passion. The interest which the occasion excites will secure universal attention to the discussion, and, let this question be decided as it may, the general public will be instructed by examples of keen and able historical criticism by some of the most accomplished writers of the country. Specimens of the present state of historical erudition among us will be a valuable contribution to our centennial exhibitions, not less important than proofs of our arts, industry and physical resources.

Our Raleigh correspondent gives a faithful summary of the arguments on both sides of this controversy in its present state. But a great deal remains to be said. We do not wish to prejudice the question, and we advise the public to reserve its judgment until the arguments are all in. We have some reason to fear that the Mecklenburg side will not be quite as fully set forth as the other, and we will, therefore, state it as strongly as we can, not as presenting our own final conclusion, but as exhibiting some points we think it incumbent on the historical sceptics to meet and confute if they expect a verdict for their side. We shall put the case against them in a somewhat new light, and, perhaps, satisfy some readers that the victory of the sceptics will not be quite so easy as they imagine. We call attention to the phrase "hornet's nest," employed by our correspondent as illustrating the feeling this controversy excites in North Carolina. He thinks the stings will be exceedingly sharp and vicious on this occasion. This phrase, "hornet's nest," is historical. Irving quotes it in his "Life of Washington," and attributes it to Lord Cornwallis, whose army was once posted at Charlotte, in Mecklenburg county, and who called it "the hornet's nest of North Carolina." Irving also accepts the tradition that Mecklenburg is the "heady, high-minded county where the first Declaration of Independence had been made." This sobriquet of "hornet's nest" has an important historical bearing on this controversy, as indicating the character and temper of the people and enabling us to judge what they would be likely to do in an emergency. They were of Scotch-Irish descent and combined the impulsiveness of Irishmen with the strength of conviction of the old Scottish Covenanters. This element of character has not been duly weighed by the disputants on either side, and we offer it as a possible solution of the conflict in this historical evidence. It supplies a plausible explanation of all the difficulties raised by the historical sceptics, as we proceed to show.

We, who celebrate these centennials, are better qualified to judge of the physiognomy of great political changes than any other generation of Americans since the Revolution. The Emancipation Declaration may be taken as a parallel to the Declaration of Independence. There were ardent abolitionists who spoke out boldly for emancipation at the very beginning of our civil war, and even before it commenced. But the republican party as a body discountenanced and belittled them, because, although the party thought the contest might ultimately come to that, it knew that to make that issue in the outset would disunite the North and defeat its cause. In the same manner the Mecklenburg Declaration, assuming it to be genuine, was in advance of the general sentiment of the country, and would have fatally injured the cause of the colonies had it been generally published and approved. There was no printing press in Mecklenburg county nor within two hundred miles of it, and the editors of distant newspapers ignored and suppressed the Declaration, because they saw that it would strengthen the Tories and repel vacillating Whigs. This seems a sufficient reply to the argument that it appeared in none of the newspapers of the time. The milder resolutions passed at the same place eleven days later were hurried into print as a means of counteracting the rumor of the Declaration which was deemed so rash and unseasonable. If this hypothesis be accepted as tenable it will parry all the arguments and account for all the difficulties raised by the historical critics. Had it been in the power of President Lincoln to prevent the publication of the premature emancipation orders of General Fremont in Missouri and General Hunter in South Carolina he would undoubtedly have done so; but as the activity of the press rendered that impossible he could only countermand them. The Mecklenburg Declaration was felt to be premature and damaging, and for that reason it was kept out of print and not allowed to get abroad in the colonies. Unless this hypothesis can be refuted by legitimate historical reasoning all the arguments against the Mecklenburg Declaration will fall to the ground. We are not aware that this natural hypothesis has ever before been so distinctly propounded, and we are curious to see how the impugnors of the Mecklenburg Declaration will meet it. We shall not permit them to ignore it, for it is too intrinsically probable to be put aside without a refutation.

It may be asked how the Mecklenburg patriots happened to be hurried into an act which their contemporaries thought it necessary to keep out of print and put out of sight? The answer is simple and easy. They assembled at Charlotte on the 19th of May, and on that very day a messenger arrived announcing the battle of Lexington. No wonder that such a stone flung into the Scotch-Irish "hornet's nest" roused a commotion and set the maddened hornets whizzing through the air. No wonder that they gave way to their indignation and expressed it in the strongest form. If, in their impulsive heat and anger, they framed a declaration of independence that night and adopted it the next day, they acted

naturally enough for men in their situation, men of their "heady, high-minded" character under the sting of so great and sudden a provocation. When, on cooler reflection, they found that they had been precipitate; when their compatriots in the neighboring counties convinced them that their too impulsive action would give a handle to the enemies of liberty, they magnanimously met again, eleven days later, and adopted another series of resolutions, pitched in a lower key, which were published in the newspapers of the time, to protect the intentions of the colonists against misrepresentation. This hypothesis reconciles all the apparent conflicts in the historical evidence and undermines the chief arguments which have been made against the genuineness of the Mecklenburg Declaration. It satisfactorily explains its non-publication in the newspapers of the time, which is the main argument against it. It explains why the resolutions of May 31 were so promptly spread before the public to occupy attention and obliterate the effect of rumors founded on the unprinted facts of the 20th. It leaves unimpaired the testimony of seven different witnesses, who participated in the transaction, and who many years after, when they had become scattered to distant places, gave their statements under oath, and all of whom swore positively to the 20th of May as the date of the Declaration. As there could have been no collusion among them the most natural explanation of their agreement as to the date is that their memory of it was distinct and that they gave it correctly. We do not wish to dogmatize; we will not commit ourselves to any opinion in this stage of the controversy; but we are unwilling that any point of view should be overlooked, and throw out this hypothesis as the most natural explanation of the historical discrepancies which have occasioned this dispute. We suspect that the critics will need all their ingenuity and acumen to refute it. At any rate, they must understand that there are two sides to this controversy.

The Two Bishops.

The investiture of Cardinal McCloskey with the *beretta* last week has been rapidly followed by events scarcely less important. The consecration of the Rev. Dr. Thomas A. Jagger as Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Southern Ohio has already been fully described in our columns, and yesterday the interest in his elevation was renewed by the solemn ceremonies he conducted at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Philadelphia, of which he has for a long time had charge. The Bishop confirmed thirty-two persons who had been brought up in their religion under his pastoral care, and administered the rite of holy communion to seven hundred members of the church. Many eminent Episcopal clergymen participated in the services, and the sermon which the Bishop preached was particularly impressive, as being one of the last which he will deliver before assuming the charge of his diocese. Our Philadelphia correspondent furnishes us with a full report of this thoughtful address and of the religious ceremonies which preceded it.

While the new Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church was thus preparing to separate from his flock to enter a broader field of labor Boston was the scene of ceremonies of similar importance to the Roman Catholic Church. The *pallium* was imposed upon Archbishop Williams of that city, in the Cathedral, with services hardly less solemn and grand than those which attended the conferring of the *beretta*. The Cardinal himself imposed upon the Archbishop the emblem of his rank in the Church. Our special despatches describe vividly the splendor and majesty of the event, at which the Papal envoys and a large number of other clerical dignitaries were present. The sermon by Bishop de Goesbriand, the address of the Cardinal, and the Papal briefs are included in this report.

These two events in Philadelphia and Boston were widely different in character, and yet have a similar interest for the thoughtful public as evidences of the wonderful progress that Christianity in two of its most intellectual organizations is making in the United States.

The Governor and the Mayor.

The general satisfaction given by Mayor Wickham's appointments on May 1 is a fact which deserves Governor Tilden's attention, if he can find time to bestow a thought on the affairs of the metropolis. One of his admirers and apologists in the press excuses his four months' neglect of city interests on the singular plea that the duties of a Governor are analogous to those of a presiding judge of a court, who must try cases in succession and cannot be expected to take up a new one until that in hand has been disposed of. If this be intended as covert ridicule we can appreciate it. It would make a pretty topic for the artists in the pictorial comic journals. A cartoon representing a Governor dipping his head beneath the muddy water of the "raging canal" and keeping it so immersed that he could not see or hear anything going on in the State would be an amusing representation of the suspension of gubernatorial functions. Would it not be charitable for Governor Tilden's friends to pull him out of the depths of the canal in which they represent him as buried, and try to restore his suspended official animation? What are we to think of a Governor who proceeds at the rate of looking into three subjects in a year, and who might as well be drowned, or be in Europe or the moon, so far as relates to the discharge of his current duties? If he were trying the Beecher case instead of Judge Nelson we could understand his inability to attend to the ordinary business of his office; but all the facts contained in his Canal Message could have been gathered for him by a capable newspaper correspondent in less than a week if the reporter had been given access to public documents and records. The Governor is bound to keep his attention on all the great interests of the State, and to put forth a prompt, rectifying hand as often as the law requires it. He is not engaged in trying cases, but in administering a government, and there is little resemblance between judicial and administrative functions.

We trust he may now lift his head out of the depth of the canal long enough to take notice of what has just taken place in New York. The Mayor has made appointments of such recognized excellence that the Board of Aldermen, republicans and all, not only confirmed them without a word of dissent, but expressed

their unanimous thanks to the Mayor for the fitness of his selections. And this is the same Mayor whom Governor Tilden declined to trust with the appointment of a new Corporation Counsel and Fire Commissioners. Having this conspicuous proof of the safety of permitting Mayor Wickham to fill city offices it is to be hoped that Governor Tilden will at last consider the cases of removal which he has so long neglected, and decide them on their merits, as it was his duty to do four months ago. If he chooses to keep Corporation Counsel Smith in office rather than trust the Mayor to appoint his successor let him openly take the responsibility, instead of shirking a plain duty under the thin pretext that he cannot find time to examine the charges. Since the compliments and strong marks of confidence paid to the Mayor on Saturday by the unanimous Board of Aldermen, the Governor should be encouraged to believe that, even if Comptroller Green were removed, the Mayor might appoint a man almost as urbane, capable and honest as that beloved idol of the people and pink of courtesy to fill his place. The pretence that the Governor cannot find time to examine the pending charges against city officials is a very left-handed compliment, indeed, to his capacity for the despatch of executive business. The real reason for his long neglect to examine the charges against Mr. Smith was understood to be his wish to dictate the appointment of the new Corporation Counsel, but the popularity of the Mayor's recent appointments renders that ground untenable and preposterous.

The Comptrollership—Mr. Green's Intermeddling with Other People's Business.

Mr. Andrew H. Green is Comptroller of the city. The business of his important department is so loosely and incapably managed that neither its head nor anybody else knows to-day the true condition of the public finances. Nearly two years ago the Commissioners of Accounts examined the Comptroller's books and found his office to be utterly destitute of system and his accounts incomprehensible. On looking over the securities of the sinking fund they discovered one bond for a hundred thousand dollars bearing date fifteen months after the money had been taken from the fund for its purchase, and an apparent deficiency of other bonds called for by the books to the amount of over ninety thousand dollars. It was afterward alleged by Mayor Havemeyer that these missing bonds had never been issued, but that the receipts representing them, which were the only vouchers and securities the sinking fund possessed for the amount, were, at the time of the examination, "lying outside the box" in which the bonds and other securities were kept. A year ago last December, in making his annual balance sheet, the Comptroller, either through blunder or design, represented the outstanding bonded debt of the city to be six hundred thousand dollars less than it actually was, and understated the amount of outstanding revenue bonds nearly ten million dollars. These facts, joined with the further fact that every person who has transactions with the Finance Department is subjected to annoying procrastination, are sufficient to show that the business of the department is either in incapable hands or is shamefully neglected.

Mr. Green's indiscreet friends are now accusing some of the Commissioners of the Park Department of manifesting "unreasonable hatred of Mr. Green" in their official conduct in the Park Board. It is alleged that they are "obstructing and disorganizing" Mr. Green's arrangements in the Park Department. But Mr. Green is not a Park Commissioner, and cannot legitimately have any arrangements in the department or any share in its patronage and management. Any intermeddling on his part must be of an illegitimate and pernicious character. He was for eleven or twelve years connected with the department, and managed to draw from its funds from ten to twelve thousand dollars a year for his services. But he has no official connection with it now, and, furthermore, as the auditor and comptroller of all city accounts, he occupies a position which makes any undue interference with any other department than his own improper and suspicious act. It is well known that he has attempted such interferences and has established a "spy" system in the department, which has been denounced by some of the present and former Commissioners as inconsistent with its proper management and injurious to the public interests. If the Comptroller would attend to the duties for which he receives his liberal salary, and keep his meddling fingers out of departments with which he has no business to interfere, his retainers would not be led into the blunder of supposing that the official action of a Park Commissioner or a Dock Commissioner could be induced by "unreasonable hatred of Mr. Green."

The Comptroller's office is necessary to every government. We have it in Washington, in the State and in all our national and municipal systems. Its function is expressed in its name—to control the expenses of the treasury. It is a monetary, almost judicial office, and in Washington, where the rage for political patronage has brought nearly all offices within the disposal of parties, the Comptroller's office has been generally regarded as something above party. The Comptrollers of the Treasury are, we believe, men who have long held their functions. They are appointed for their merits, and kept in office during good behavior. Their duty is to see simply that the law is carried out in the disbursement of the public funds. This is the duty of the Comptroller's office in Albany; this was the function of the Comptroller's office in New York. But the leaders of the Tammany Ring planned their gigantic raid against the treasury. They added to the office of the Comptroller executive and, we might almost say, judicial power. Therefore, from being simply a monetary department, watching the disbursements of the treasury and checking extravagance and violations of the law, it slowly rose into an imperial, absolute power, combining legislative, judicial and executive functions. It was thus under Connolly, and when Green succeeded to the office his power was strengthened by the remarkable order of Judge Barnard, which made him absolute master of New York. By the terms of this order the whole government of the city of New York hinged upon the will of the Comptroller. He was above discipline, responsible

ity and power; so that this office, justly intended to be monetary in its functions, and necessary, of course, to good government, has, by the efforts of the Tammany Ring, by the wicked legislation of Tweed and his followers, and finally by the extraordinary interference of a judicial mandate, become the most powerful under our government.

This is the root of all the evil now distressing our local government. True reform would dictate the immediate elimination from the Comptroller's office of the functions that do not belong to it and the curtailment of the powers that have been heedlessly and corruptly assumed.

The Intercollegiate Athletic Tournament.

It is pleasant to note that arrangements are in progress which promise to insure this summer probably by far the finest athletic meeting ever held in America, if not one of the finest in the world. As all are aware, the University race is set down for the 14th of July. Often, as was natural, there gathered around this important event other contests of an interesting nature; this year there being two—one between the freshmen of the various competing colleges, and another between the best scullers selected from all the classes. These altogether will occupy two days, and, judging both from last summer's gathering and from the fact that where there were then but nine colleges represented there are to be fourteen this year, will prove sufficient to bring together thousands from all sections of the country to witness the result of the great aquatic battle.

Having this in mind, and with the view of rendering the programme of the regatta week still more attractive, the Saratoga Rowing Association has very judiciously decided to establish an athletic meeting, substantially similar to those held annually at several of the British universities, this reunion to take place the day following that of the intercollegiate race. Though for nearly twenty-five years these contests have taken place never till year before last, at Springfield, was there an opportunity for any general display of the students' skill and powers of endurance other than at the oar. A good beginning was effected then in a two-mile run, the winner, it will be remembered, proving to be a fleet-footed Canadian from McGill College, Montreal. Last year, instead of one event only, there were five, with nearly fifty entries, the tournament proving exceedingly interesting in every particular, and, in the opinion of some, more entertaining than the boat race.

The programme for the coming athletic games is not entirely made up, but is understood to embrace substantially the contests of last year—namely, the hurdle hundred-yard, one and three mile runs and the seven-mile walk—while it is not improbable that other events will be added, among them a quarter of a mile running and a one-mile walking race. At the annual Dublin University Athletic Club sports, in June, 1873, there were twenty-nine different events, extending over two days, the interest culminating in the seven-mile walk. The contests in question, coming, as has been noted, on the day after the boat race, will enable the one hundred and thirty-eight rowers to take part and afford an excellent opportunity for their friends and the public generally to see the winning oarsmen indulge in another branch of outdoor exercise, and, as often happens, the college proving the victors in the one sort of contest losing in the other, thus affording an equalizing consolation healthy in its results.

While the association purposed giving very liberal prizes a suggestion is in order which might add an element to these meetings and render them more interesting. It is this:—As the morning is to be devoted to the intercollegiate contests two or three of the principal and more arduous ones could be repeated in the afternoon and thrown open to graduates only. This would bring up many of the good men of former years, would show where lies the superiority—with the athlete of then or now—would bring about many pleasant reunions under very happy circumstances, would help solve the problem whether a man is tougher physically at twenty or several years later, would bring together just the men whose hints toward the conduct of these contests would be most valuable, acquaint the younger members with the very men at whom many of them had looked as models and would entail many other manifest benefits.

But what we have chiefly in mind, and which, to our view, is worth more than all the rest, is that at last we are in a fair way to see vigor and health of body not confined, as heretofore, to a very small proportion of the more favored youth of our land, but to see these almost priceless attributes become general, if not universal. When it can be said of each of the fourteen institutions which purport to be represented in the University race, as Charles Astor Bristed said of Cambridge University, England, when he was there, "that there was hardly a man out of the whole twenty-five hundred students who did not daily take a respectable constitutional, and that even a single case of consumption among them was unknown," it will be a bright day for our country, and, from present appearances, much of the credit for bringing about this welcome result may justly be laid at the door of the Saratoga Rowing Association.

THE STATE PRISONS.—An unworked mine of corruption no doubt exists in the State prisons' management. Mr. Beardsley's proposition for an amendment to the constitution changing the whole prison system no doubt looks to a reform. It proposes the appointment of a Board of Prison Managers by the Governor and Senate, and gives to this Board the charge and superintendence of the State prisons and the power to appoint superintendents, clerks, physicians and chaplains and to remove them for cause. The superintendent of each prison is empowered to appoint all subordinate officers and to remove them at his pleasure. This plan seems to make the responsibility distinct and direct. The term of office of the Board of Managers—ten years—may be too long, and there may be some other objections to the details of the proposition; but there is no doubt that reform in this direction is needed. Under the present system we might have some desirable changes if Governor Tilden would turn his searching eye in the direction of Auburn, Clinton and Sing Sing. As he promises to put so many prominent public characters in the State prisons the least he can

do is to see that those institutions are properly and honestly managed.

WHERE WERE THE POLICE?—It is startling to read that a man could be robbed of his watch in daylight in Broadway, could give chase to the thieves from Park row to Corlandt street ferry without seeing a single policeman, and should succeed in capturing the fugitives in Jersey City. Another outrageous case in which the policemen went not to be found is reported elsewhere. These affairs will, no doubt, receive the attention of the Police Commissioners, for if they cannot arrest a murderous rowdy perhaps they could catch a policeman.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Boston Post has found perpetual motion—in Henry Wilson.

A newspaper out West calls Brooklyn "that bald-headed haunt of sin."

Professor Fairman Rogers, of Philadelphia, is staying at the Albemarle Hotel.

Baron R. Osten Sacken, of Cambridge, Mass., is registered at the Hotel Brunswick.

Colonel Theodore Yates, United States Army, is quartered at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Senator Henry B. Anthony, of Rhode Island, has apartments at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The block in which Miss Ida Greeley was married on Saturday is called "Matrimonial Row."

General George J. Magee, of Schuyler county, N. Y., has arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Mr. David C. Cox, United States Pension Agent at Washington, is stopping at the Glenside House.

Mr. Reuben E. Fenton, of Jamestown, N. Y., is among the late arrivals at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Captain C. P. Patterson, Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, is at the Everett House.

Rear Admiral Roger N. Stembel, United States Navy, has taken up his quarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The health of the Empress Charlotte, of Mexico, has not improved and her death may be expected at any time.

Mme. Adelaide Ristori and family have returned to this city and taken up their residence at the Clarendon Hotel.

Now that Sir Gilly Piggott and Mr. Ginnery Mitchell are both dead we shall miss two names of singular euphony.

Lieutenant Governor H. G. Knight and Mr. Nathaniel Thayer, of Massachusetts, are sojourning at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Vice President Wilson remains at Lexington, Ky., the guest of General William Preston, until this morning, when he leaves for the West.

A Frenchman describes Earl Russell as one in whose "saw-whet" there is nothing of the petulant art of some of his contemporaries."

General W. W. H. Davis, editor of the *Doyles-town Democrat*, is favorably named for the democratic nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania.

The great question in Boston now is whether Charles Sumner stood up or sat down at the banquet to the Prince of Wales. The conundrum originated with Wendell Phillips.

The worst use to put an American sailor to except hanging him is to compel him to hang somebody else, and this was the disagreeable task required of one of our tars at Cork the other day.

The Salem Post thinks that if George Washington had only been cross-examined by Judge Fulton before he died it would have turned out that he really lied about the cherry tree, after all.

A petition is before the Massachusetts Legislature praying for a formal repeal of the sentence of banishment pronounced against Roger Williams by the General Court of Massachusetts Bay in the year 1635.

"Dishevelled, but dauntless," says Louisa M. Alcott, were the women who charged up the hill at Concord on the 19th ult., with bells "close reefed, skirts lilted up, arms locked," a "light brigade, rosy and red-nosed."

The real promoters of Garibaldi's scheme for canalizing the Tiber and making a new port for Rome are a firm of English contractors, who are willing to accept a concession for the work without subsidy or consideration of any kind.

The "Home Rulers" in Ireland intended holding a meeting in Dublin to protest against the visit of the American Ride Team in June "as unbecoming under existing circumstances—while the Irish nation is deprived of the use of arms." The speakers asserted themselves and the meeting dispersed.

Any gentleman of a retiring disposition and inclined to hate the world has an eligible opportunity afforded him to indulge his penchant for solitude. This advertisement has just appeared in the *Homesick*, a paper published at Fernigian— "Wanted, a hermit for Notre Dame de Pines. Apply for particulars to M. le Curé, at Cases-de-Pene."

Mr. Eugene Periere, the Paris banker, whose great grandfather invented the system by which deaf mutes are taught to speak and to understand from the movement of the lips, has just announced that a school of instruction, to be supported by his family, will be opened in Paris in August. This institution will be under the care of M. Magnot, who has shown such excellent results from the Periere system at his school at Geneva.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

A benefit at the Grand Duke's Opera House realized \$20 for the Bryant fund.

Miss Adelaide Neilson has given a check for \$10 to the Dan Bryant Testimonial Fund.

Stage Manager John Vincent, of Booth's, has a benefit next Thursday afternoon. He offers a grand ball.

Fanny Davenport is to have a benefit on the 15th of May. A strong bill of attractions will be offered on the occasion.

On Saturday next the German Opera Company will perform "Girod-Girod" at a special matinee in the Fifth Avenue Theatre, with Lina May in the title rôle.

Miss Clara Morris' engagement at Booth's will be opened with Snie's tragic play of "Etrudne" on Monday evening, May 10. Mr. George Clarke has been especially engaged to strengthen the cast.

George Rignold and Rose Eytzinger appear in the "Lady of Lyons" in the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Wednesday evening. Mr. Rignold is also to appear as William, in "Black-Eyed Susan," the same night.

Mlle. Aimée will reappear in "La Jolie Parfumeuse," and Robert Buchanan's poetical comedy, "The Madcap Prince" will be produced for the first time in America at the Fifth Avenue Theatre Wednesday, May 12.

The principal engineers, artisans and operatives of the locomotive works throughout the State will visit Daly's theatre in a body on May 11, having decided by vote that "The Big Bonanza" was the best attraction in the city.

Miss Neilson makes her farewell appearances in America at Booth's Theatre this week. By reason of its success "Amy Robson" will be continued every night up to and including Thursday. On Friday evening Miss Neilson will have a benefit, when, it is understood, "The Hunchback" will be offered. On Saturday evening, in addition to the regular play, the balcony scene of "Romeo and Juliet" will be given, with Mr. H. J. Montague, of Wallack's, as Romeo.

Mr. James Lewis, the popular comedian, will be the recipient of a benefit at the Fifth Avenue Theatre on Wednesday afternoon next, May 6, for which occasion a bill of unusual attraction has been prepared. The success of 1873, "The Big Bonanza," together with selections from Flotow's operas of "L'Ombré," "Stradella" and "Martha," by well known artists, under the direction of M. Maretzek, will be produced. The famous actor, Mr. Frank Mayo, has also generously volunteered, and will appear in the charming comedy, "Paint Your Never Won Fair Lady," supported by Miss Fanny Davenport and Byron Heron, and in order to add more cream to the performance those well known society artists, Messrs. Birn and Dacus, have consented to appear in their own adaptation of "Damon and Pythias."